



West Sussex County Council

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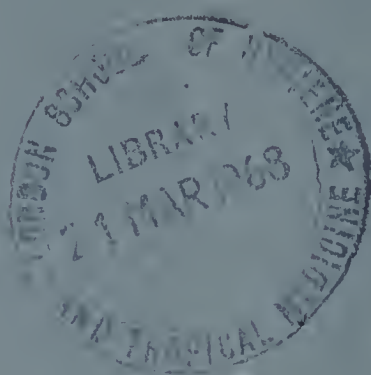
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1951





West Sussex County Council

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# WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

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## Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1951

### FOREWORD

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee  
of the West Sussex County Council.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report  
for the year 1951.

It is of interest to note that, according to the preliminary report of the Registrar-General on the census of population taken on the 8th April, 1951, the population of this County increased from 222,995 to 318,661 in the intercensal period 1931-1951. This increase of 95,666 persons, which was mainly due to migration, is equal to a percentage increase of 42.9, and was exceeded in only one other County. Further details revealed by the preliminary report will be found on page 7.

An outbreak of Smallpox in an adjoining area, at the beginning of the year, was the cause of a very large increase in the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations. Although there were no cases in the County, the demand for vaccination surprisingly came from practically all parts of the County.

It is very satisfactory to record that for the second year in succession the County was entirely free from Diphtheria.

Information regarding the work carried out under the various health schemes, for which the County Council is responsible, will be found in the body of the Report.

I desire to place on record my thanks to all members of the staff of the County Health Department for their loyal assistance during the year under review.

J. S. BRADSHAW,  
*County Medical Officer.*

COUNTY HALL,  
CHICHESTER.

*January, 1953.*

## STAFF

### (a) County Health Department

#### County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

J. S. Bradshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Deputy County Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer

W. Ainslie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

#### Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Frances Heron-Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Assistant County Medical Officers

\*H. M. Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

\*K. N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

\*V. P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

\*T. H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

\*F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (*appointed 1.4.51*).

Gladys Robinson, M.B., Ch.B.

Christina A. Gunn, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee

\*G. H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*\*Also Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities (see page 5).*

#### Chest Physicians

*(appointed by Regional Hospital Board)*

J. E. Wallace, M.D., Ch.B.

E. W. Thompson Evans, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. M. Read, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*resigned 28.2.51*).

Florence R. Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (*appointed 5.3.51*).

#### Senior Dental Surgeon

H. D. Hall, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

#### Dental Surgeons

E. S. Brabazon, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.

† J. Hampton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

Mrs. N. M. Kurz, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

J. S. Dick, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

R. A. Currie, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.). (*resigned 2.51*).

F. C. Tomlyn, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.).

† L. D. Smith, L.D.S.

J. S. Price (*appointed 1.9.51*).

C. P. Urbani (*appointed 1.9.51*).

† F. Winbolt-Lewis (*appointed 1.3.51*).

† *Part-time.*

#### County Sanitary Officer

F. W. Mason.

#### Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss J. M. Akester, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N., H.V.CERT.

#### Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss T. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

### **Asst. Superintendent Nursing Officers**

Miss K. D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. (also Supervisor of Midwives).  
Miss G. A. Riches, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.CERT. (Worthing).

### **Care Almoners**

Miss E. Bryce, A.M.I.A. (Worthing).  
Miss E. Davis, A.M.I.A. (Chichester).

### **Occupational Therapist**

S. A. Groom.

### **Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)**

Miss C. A. Woolston.  
Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A., M.S.S.CH.

### **Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)**

W. P. Ansell	..	..	Chichester.	N. F. Graville	..	..	Worthing.
G. S. Pople	..		Bognor Regis.	H. B. Jervis	..		Storrington.
H. Harding	..		Littlehampton.	F. Dawton	..		County Hall.
			A. Werry	..	..		Midhurst.

### **Chief Clerk**

S. Potter.

### **(b) Medical Officers of Health of Local Sanitary Authorities**

G. H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	..	Worthing Municipal Borough.
H. M. Ayres, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.		Bognor Regis Urban District. City of Chichester.
K. N. Mawson, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.	.. ..	Horsham Urban District. Horsham Rural District. Petworth Rural District.
V. P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch. B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	.. .. .	Arundel Municipal Borough. Chichester Rural District. Midhurst Rural District.
T. H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	..	Chanctonbury Rural District. Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District. Southwick Urban District.
F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ( <i>appointed 1.4.51</i> ).	..	Littlehampton Urban District. Worthing Rural District.



## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.				<i>Acres.</i>
Urban Districts	..	..	..	24,674
Rural Districts	..	..	..	377,266
Administrative County	..	..	..	<u>401,940</u>

**Population** at mid-year (as estimated by the Registrar-General).

Urban Districts	..	..	..	169,300
Rural Districts	..	..	..	148,600
Administrative County	..	..	..	<u>317,900</u>

The estimated population (at mid-Year) in each Sanitary District is shown on page 14.

**Rateable Value** (1st April, 1951) .. .. . £3,204,423

### Product of Penny Rate.

For General County purposes	..	..	..	£13,185
For Special County purposes	..	..	..	£9,044

### Rate in the £ Precepted.

					s.	d.
General County purposes	..	..	..	..	12	5
Special County purposes	..	..	..	..		4
					<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births.

Legitimate	..	3,841	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	..	227	
Total	..	4,068	12·80

### Still Births.

Legitimate	..	92	Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still).
Illegitimate	..	6	
Total	..	98	23·25

### Deaths.

4,654	Death rate per 1,000 of esti- mated resident population.
	14·64

### Maternal Deaths.

	2
Rate	0·5

### DEATH rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	25
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	23
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	35

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	817
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	2
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	6
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under 1 year of age)	..	..	..	..	4

## CENSUS, 1951.

The Registrar General has issued a Preliminary Report regarding the census of population taken on the 8th April, 1951.

Since 1901 a census of population has been taken at intervals of ten years, but owing to war conditions, no survey was undertaken during 1941.

### CENSUS POPULATIONS 1901—1951.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951
Urban Districts	70,223	83,590	90,044	114,800	171,189
Rural Districts	81,053	92,718	94,830	108,195	147,472
Admin. County	151,276	176,308	184,874	222,995	318,661

In the past intercensal period (20 years) there was an increase of population in the County of 95,666, representing an increase of 42·9% which was mainly due to migration.

This percentage increase in population in West Sussex was exceeded in one administrative County only (*i.e.*: Hertfordshire, where the increase was 52%). The percentage increase for England and Wales being 9·5% only.

The following table shows the number of persons and sex distribution in each Sanitary District, but details of persons in the various age groups have not yet been published.

DISTRICT	POPULATION						Censal Increase 1931—1951	
	1931			1951			Numbers	Percent. of 1931 popula- tion
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Increase	Increase
URBAN DISTRICTS								
Arundel M.B. ..	2,490	1,140	1,350	2,680	1,194	1,486	190	7.6
Bognor Regis ..	17,859	7,402	10,457	25,624	10,873	14,751	7,765	43.5
Chichester M.B.	14,902	7,044	7,858	19,110	8,724	10,386	4,208	28.2
Horsham. . .	13,580	6,432	7,148	16,682	7,655	9,027	3,102	22.8
Littlehampton ..	10,435	4,669	5,766	13,948	6,250	7,698	3,513	33.7
Shoreham-by-Sea	8,772	4,167	4,605	13,052	6,048	7,004	4,280	48.8
Southwick ..	6,138	2,918	3,220	10,718	4,936	5,782	4,580	74.6
Worthing M.B.	46,552	18,756	27,796	69,375	27,669	41,706	22,823	49.0
	120,728	52,528	68,200	171,189	73,349	97,840	50,461	41.8
RURAL DISTRICTS								
Chanctonbury ..	14,953	7,064	7,889	20,851	9,479	11,372	5,898	39.4
Chichester ..	29,023	13,941	15,082	43,655	21,523	22,132	14,632	50.4
Horsham. . .	20,850	9,944	10,906	27,489	13,150	14,339	6,639	31.8
Midhurst ..	15,020	7,104	7,916	16,410	7,747	8,663	1,390	9.3
Petworth ..	8,416	4,114	4,302	9,184	4,327	4,857	768	9.1
Worthing ..	14,005	6,536	7,469	29,883	13,072	16,811	15,878	113.4
	102,267	48,703	53,564	147,472	69,298	78,174	45,205	44.2
ADMIN. COUNTY	222,995	101,231	121,764	318,661	142,647	176,014	95,666	42.9

It will be noted that in no district has there been a decrease in population and the percentage increases have been highest in Worthing R.D. (113·4% and Southwick U.D. (74·6%) and lowest in Arundel M.B. (7·6%), Midhurst R.D. (9·3%) and Petworth R.D. (9·1%).

At the 1931 Census the increases of population had been greatest in East Preston R.D. (51·2%), Westhampnett R.D. (33·9%) and decreases were recorded in Littlehampton U.D. (9·8%), Arundel M.B. (9·2%) and Horsham R.D. (0·4%).

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

As was revealed at previous Censuses the female population preponderates, the proportion being 1,234 per 1,000 males, as compared with 1,203 in 1931 and 1,201 in 1921.

NOTES ON STATISTICS.

Population.

According to the Registrar-General's estimate, the population increased from 316,090 in Mid 1950, to 317,900 in Mid 1951. It will be noted that this estimate was 571 less than the figure of population revealed at the Census enquiry held in April, 1951.

The population of the County has more than doubled since the Census of 1901 when it was 151,276.

The number of deaths during the year exceeded the number of births by 586, a position which last occurred in 1940. This means that the increase due to migration was 2,396 persons.

The disproportionately large number of aged persons resident in West Sussex was shown in the report of the Registrar General on "Sex and Age Distribution of the Civilian Population at the 31st December, 1947."

This report showed that the percentage population of the County aged 65 years and over was 16·4%, compared with 10·9% for England and Wales. The percentages of the County population in the various age groups were:—

0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85+
8%	13%	11%	12%	15%	13%	12%	10%	5%	1%
21%		51%				28%			

As well as affecting the birth and death rates, such a high proportion of aged people brings with it other problems in the social welfare field, and accounts in part for the increased demand now being made on the nursing and home help services.

Birth Rate.

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last ten years for urban districts, rural districts, and the administrative County, and also those for England and Wales.

The birth rate for the County was 12·80 per thousand population, as compared with 15·5 for England and Wales. This is the lowest rate since 1940, when it was 12·49. The rate is always likely to be lower than that for the Country as a whole, owing to the age constitution of the County population, which is referred to above.

If the Registrar General's comparability factor is applied, which takes into account the age and sex distribution in the County, the standardised birth rate of 14·10 per thousand of the population is produced.

## Death Rate and Causes of Death.

The death rate (Table II) was 14·64 per thousand population, as compared with 14·09 in 1950. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 10·77, which is lower than that for England and Wales (12·5).

It is of interest to note the incidence of death in various age groups, as follows:—

Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 years and over
2·1%	0·5%	0·4%	3·4%	17·6%	76·0%

38% of the deaths were due to heart disease—mainly persons over 65 years of age.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 151 deaths of which 124 occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 374 deaths, of which 294 occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 595 deaths, of which 508 were in persons over 65 years of age.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 66 deaths, 20 (30%) of which occurred in the age group 15-45 years. It will be seen from the Table on page 17 that the death rate from this disease has been continuously reduced during the past five years and the reduction effected in 1951 was marked. This improvement extends to the 15-45 years age group, in which it is noted that the death rate is 30% of the total as compared with 38% in the previous year.

The marked reduction in mortality from respiratory tuberculosis since the War is general to the United Kingdom and has been accelerated by the great strides made in thoracic surgery and treatment by drugs such as streptomycin and P.A.S.

Cancer was responsible for 817 deaths (525 being in persons over 65 years of age). The cancer death rate for the year of 2·56 (2·82 in Urban Districts and 2·28 in Rural Districts) was the highest ever recorded in the County, and was considerably above the rate of 1·9 recorded for England and Wales.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and death rates recorded in the County during the past ten years:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Admin. County No. of Deaths	620	632	619	662	691	673	681	774	766	817
Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	2·34	2·47	2·40	2·47	2·38	2·25	2·19	2·38	2·42	2·57



Particulars of the sites of the disease and the age distribution of persons who died from cancer during the year will be found in Table III.

With the increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available for many types of cancer, the aim of public health propaganda should be to educate people to seek medical advice as soon as suspicious symptoms or signs appear. The mortality rate can be lowered by this means, for the earlier treatment is instituted the more chance there is of complete recovery, and the most promising line of attack is on those conditions which are easily observable by the patient in the early stages—cancer of the breast, the uterus, the skin, the lips and the tongue.

### Infantile Mortality.

The infantile mortality rate was 25 as compared with 26 in 1950. During the last 40 years, the reduction effected in the infantile mortality rate is striking, both for the County and for the Country as a whole.

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
West Sussex .. ..	85	49	44	44	25
England and Wales ..	130	83	66	59	29·6

### Still-births.

The still-birth rate of 23.25 was higher than any for the previous three years, when the rates were 19.88 in 1948 ; 21.74 in 1949 ; and 19.37 in 1950. Although the number of still-births has been slightly less, the higher rate is due to the continued decrease in the total number of live births.

Efforts will be continued by means of the County ante-natal service to reduce this rate, but it should be remembered that the still-birth rate in 1938 was as high as 36.8 per 1000 total births (live and still).

### Maternal Mortality.

There were two maternal deaths during the year (one in Horsham U.D. and the other in Midhurst R.D.) as compared with five deaths in each of the previous two years. The maternal mortality rate was 0.5 per 1000 births (live and still) in 1951 ; 1.2 in 1950 and 1 in 1949. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.8 for the year under review.

With the introduction of the sulphonamide drugs and penicillin, deaths from puerperal sepsis are nowadays extremely rare, and it is towards the reduction of the causes of maternal death attributed to "accidents of childbirth" that our efforts, and those of the practitioner obstetricians and hospitals, with their consultant services, are directed.

**TABLE I—BIRTH RATE.**

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the Years 1942-1951 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,187	2,256	2,525	2,265	2,758	2,878	2,507	2,293	2,112	1,986
Birth Rate	15.70	16.87	18.52	15.67	17.39	17.59	15.04	13.64	12.46	11.73
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,110	2,263	2,383	2,051	2,462	2,602	2,370	2,341	2,091	2,082
Birth Rate	16.76	18.51	19.58	16.67	18.80	19.20	16.50	16.19	14.27	14.01
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,297	4,519	4,908	4,316	5,200	5,480	4,877	4,634	4,203	4,068
Birth Rate	16.20	17.61	19.02	16.13	18.03	18.34	15.72	14.82	13.30	12.80
England and Wales										
Birth Rate	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5

**TABLE II—DEATH RATE.**

Number of Deaths and Death Rates for the Years 1942-1951 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,299	2,248	2,241	2,401	2,474	2,486	2,267	2,507	2,622	2,763
Death Rate	16.50	16.80	16.62	16.62	15.60	15.20	13.60	14.91	15.47	16.32
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,607	1,588	1,626	1,667	1,639	1,651	1,627	1,806	1,832	1,891
Death Rate	12.76	13.05	13.36	13.55	12.52	12.20	11.32	12.49	12.50	12.72
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	3,906	3,836	3,840	4,068	4,113	4,137	3,894	4,313	4,454	4,654
Death Rate	14.73	15.02	14.88	15.20	14.20	13.80	12.55	13.79	14.09	14.64
England and Wales										
Death Rate	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5

TABLE III.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	66	1	—	—	20	26	19
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	12	—	2	2	3	3	2
3. Syphilitic diseases .. ..	19	1	—	—	—	7	11
4. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	6	3	3	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	11	—	1	—	3	3	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	117	—	—	—	—	35	82
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	133	—	—	—	7	55	71
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	93	—	—	—	5	38	50
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	44	—	—	—	4	17	23
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	430	—	—	—	17	114	299
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	18	—	1	2	1	8	6
16. Diabetes .. ..	21	—	—	1	1	4	15
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system.. ..	595	—	—	—	3	84	508
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	551	—	—	—	5	96	450
19. Hypertension with heart disease	132	—	—	—	1	16	115
20. Other heart disease .. ..	1009	—	—	1	8	68	932
21. Other circulatory disease ..	151	—	—	—	2	25	124
22. Influenza .. ..	91	—	—	—	—	12	79
23. Pneumonia .. ..	167	9	2	3	5	19	129
24. Bronchitis .. ..	207	1	3	—	—	38	165
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.. ..	41	—	1	1	2	19	18
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	50	—	—	—	—	15	35
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	25	4	—	1	1	3	16
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ..	46	—	—	—	6	6	34
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	41	—	—	—	—	1	40
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ..	24	15	1	—	5	2	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	401	61	4	2	25	64	245
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	25	—	1	2	9	7	6
34. All other accidents .. ..	84	4	4	3	15	16	42
35. Suicide .. ..	32	—	—	—	4	13	15
36. Homicide and operations of war	5	—	—	—	2	3	—
ALL CAUSES .. ..	4654	100	23	20	158	817	3536



TABLE IV.

Chief Vital Statistics for each Sanitary District in the County.

	Estimated Population middle of 1951	No. of Births	BIRTH RATES		Illegitimate Births	No. of Deaths	DEATH RATES		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	Cancer Death Rate
			Crude	Standard- ised			Crude	Standard- ised				
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2,650	39	14.70	16.61	2	39	14.70	10.58	—	—	—	4.15
Bognor Regis	25,000	271	10.84	11.60	24	410	16.41	11.98	10	36.90	0.24	2.28
Chichester (M.B.) ..	19,050	245	12.86	14.40	14	229	12.02	12.72	4	16.33	0.16	1.99
Horsham ..	16,890	214	12.67	13.43	5	251	14.86	12.04	6	28.04	0.12	2.88
Littlehampton	13,990	210	15.01	16.06	10	177	12.65	13.85	5	23.81	0.43	2.21
Shoreham-by- Sea .. ..	12,970	177	13.64	13.64	10	148	11.41	12.77	5	28.25	0.15	2.23
Southwick ..	10,690	143	13.37	12.63	5	134	12.53	10.15	1	6.99	—	2.24
Worthing (M.B.) ..	68,060	687	10.09	11.90	44	1375	20.20	11.11	17	24.97	0.23	3.64
Total Urban Districts ..	169,300	1986	11.73	13.02	114	2763	16.32	11.09	48	24.16	0.20	2.82
Rural Districts												
Chanctonbury	20,880	303	14.51	15.81	18	265	12.69	10.03	9	27.09	0.19	2.20
Chichester ..	43,170	646	14.96	16.16	36	514	11.91	11.08	8	12.39	0.25	2.22
Horsham ..	28,480	433	15.21	15.97	21	342	11.98	10.90	12	27.71	0.14	1.82
Midhurst ..	16,730	232	13.86	15.38	13	203	12.13	9.46	9	38.79	0.35	1.91
Petworth ..	9,460	112	11.84	13.03	7	152	16.07	12.37	5	44.65	0.11	2.95
Worthing ..	29,880	356	11.91	14.17	18	415	13.88	9.44	9	25.28	0.13	2.83
Total Rural Districts ..	148,600	2082	14.01	15.41	113	1891	12.72	10.43	52	24.97	0.20	2.28
Administrative County ..	317,900	4068	12.80	14.21	227	4654	14.64	10.83	100	24.58	0.20	2.56

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table V below shows the incidence of infectious diseases in urban and rural districts during the year.

Whilst outbreaks of measles and whooping cough occur every year, the incidence tends to become very heavy at intervals of two or three years. In 1951, 5,157 cases of measles were notified (as compared with 1,221 in 1950) and 1,766 cases of whooping cough were reported (as compared with 801 in the previous year).

Only 272 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, as compared with 462 in 1950 and 362 in 1949.

Acute poliomyelitis was less prevalent than in the previous year, only 12 cases (as compared with 58 and 34 in the previous two years) being notified, and, of this number three were of the non-paralytic type.

It is very satisfactory to note that for the second year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred.

**TABLE V.**  
**Notifications of Infectious Diseases.**

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Admin- istrative County
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	6	6	12
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	2	1	3
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	66	19	85
Erysipelas .. .. .	20	11	31
Measles .. .. .	3157	2000	5157
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	5	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	63	27	90
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	137	135	272
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	10	4	14
Whooping Cough .. .. .	938	828	1766

In Shoreham-by-Sea U.D. Chicken Pox is notifiable and 70 cases were reported during the year.

No cases of Smallpox or Encephalitis Lethargica were reported in the year.

Twenty of the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea, and 13 of these patients were not residents of West Sussex.

Three of the five cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified from Southlands Hospital, and the mother of one of these children lived outside the County.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Although the County Council is no longer responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis it is still its duty to carry out a scheme for the prevention and care of patients and their families, and reference is made in the appropriate section of the report.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the registers of notifications, kept by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County, on 31st December, 1951.

							1950	1951
Respiratory:								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	781
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	429
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1331	1110
Non-respiratory:								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	177
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	175
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	352
Total number of tuberculous patients on register on 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	1688	1462

### Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1942-1951.

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Five Year Average
1942	265,200	173	81	254	238
1943	255,400	145	90	235	
1944	258,040	162	68	230	
1945	267,510	144	36	180	
1946	289,490	170	50	220	
1947	298,850	169	38	207	239
1948	310,300	219	65	284	
1949	312,700	218	58	276	
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	183	32	215	

## Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1951.

AGES	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0— 1	—	—	—	1	—	1
1— 2	1	—	1	—	—	—
2— 5	3	3	6	1	—	1
5—10	3	2	5	3	4	7
10—15	5	4	9	7	1	8
15—20	10	8	18	1	2	3
20—25	6	13	19	1	2	3
25—35	21	25	46	1	2	3
35—45	16	14	30	—	—	—
45—55	16	8	24	1	2	3
55—65	11	3	14	—	—	—
65—75	5	4	9	1	—	1
75—	2	—	2	—	2	2
Total (all ages)	99	84	183	17	15	32

In addition to the above notifications, 15 cases became known through death returns and posthumous notifications.

## Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 population, in years 1942-1951.

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1942	265,200	110	0.41	24	0.09	134	0.50
1943	255,400	106	0.42	27	0.10	133	0.52
1944	258,040	97	0.37	24	0.09	121	0.46
1945	267,510	107	0.40	21	0.08	128	0.48
1946	289,490	90	0.32	21	0.07	111	0.39
1947	298,850	109	0.36	18	0.06	127	0.42
1948	310,300	104	0.34	12	0.04	116	0.38
1949	312,700	86	0.27	10	0.03	96	0.30
1950	316,090	81	0.26	7	0.02	88	0.28
1951	317,900	66	0.20	12	0.37	78	0.25

## Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1951, in age-groups.

AGES	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Total
0— 1 ..	1	—	1
1— 5 ..	—	2	2
5—15 ..	—	2	2
15—45 ..	20	3	23
45—65 ..	26	3	29
Over 65 ..	19	2	21
TOTAL (all ages) ..	66	12	78



# NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## Section 21. HEALTH CENTRES.

The Minister of Health has not yet enforced this section of the National Health Service Act, which deals with the provision by Local Health Authorities of Health Centres, in which general practitioners and dental practitioners will have facilities provided for examining and treating their patients, alongside clinic facilities provided by the Local Health Authority for child welfare, ante-natal and school medical work. It is understood that the only place in this County which is likely to be approved for the provision of a Health Centre during the next few years is Crawley New Town, where the position is complicated by the fact that it is at present in three Counties—East Sussex, West Sussex and Surrey. The planning of the first Health Centre in Crawley ought to take place fairly soon, but until the boundary question has been settled, and Crawley becomes an entity, such planning is difficult. At the moment, the site for the first Health Centre is in East Sussex.

## Section 22. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### Ante and Post-Natal Care.

There has been no alteration in the number of ante-natal clinics provided in the County. The details of attendances of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics are shown in the following Table:—

Number of Ante-natal Clinics provided at end of year	21
Number of sessions held per month .. .. .	47
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year .. .. .	2,351
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <b>First Time</b> during year .. .. .	1,942
Total number of attendances made during year ..	6,588

The total number of attendances was 405 less than in the previous year, and no doubt this was due to the fact that there were 135 fewer births than in 1950.

At the end of the year ante-natal clinics were in operation in the following districts:—

Arundel	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Chichester
Crawley	Felpham	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Midhurst	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne
Southwick	Steyning	Storrington	Worthing
Yapton			

In areas where the population is small, and where the establishment of an ante-natal clinic has not been justified, arrangements have been continued for expectant mothers to be seen at the infant welfare centre, either at the beginning or at the end of a session. The work in this connection is shown below:—

Number of expectant mothers seen at Welfare Centres during year .. .. .	18
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the <b>First Time</b> during year .. .. .	16
Total number of attendances made during year ..	20

### Post-Natal Cases.

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 586 women made 742 attendances at such clinics. In addition, 14 women, making 16 attendances, attended at infant welfare centres for post-natal examination.

### Medical Staff.

The majority of the County ante-natal and child welfare clinics are staffed by general practitioners, but eight welfare centres and five ante-natal clinics were, at the end of 1951, attended by assistant county medical officers, and three ante-natal clinics were in charge of a consultant employed by the Regional Hospital Board. Cases from the surrounding districts are referred occasionally to the nearest consultant ante-natal clinic.

### Child Welfare Centres.

The number of centres in operation was the same as in the previous year, but there was a slight increase in the number of sessions held per month. Particulars relating to the child welfare centres held during the year are detailed below:—

Number of Centres provided at end of year ..	37
Number of sessions held per month .. ..	132
Number of children who <b>First</b> attended during year and on first attendance were—	
(i) Under 1 year of age .. .. .	2,537
(ii) Between ages of 1 and 5 years ..	450
Number of children in attendance at end of year who were then—	
(i) Under 1 year of age .. .. .	2,120
(ii) Between ages of 1 and 5 years ..	5,063
Total number of attendances made by children during year—	
(i) Under 1 year of age .. .. .	33,824
(ii) Between ages of 1 and 5 years ..	22,117

The number of children under one year of age, who attended for the first time during the year, represented 62% of the total (live) births, as compared with 61% in 1950.

At the end of the year child welfare centres were in operation in the following districts:—

Aldingbourne	Aldwick	Angmering	Arundel
Beeding	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Camelsdale
Chichester	Crawley	East Preston	Felpham
*Findon	Henfield	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Loxwood	Midhurst	*Milland
*Northchapel	*Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey
Rustington	Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southbourne
Southwick	Steyning	Storrington	Walberton
Worthing (4)	Yapton		

\*Expectant mothers can be seen at these centres.

### Weighing Centres.

In certain districts where the establishment of a child welfare centre has not been justified, or is doubtful, weighing centres have been set up. These provide facilities for mothers to attend with their children, up to the age of five, to have them weighed and for the health visitor to examine them and give the mothers any necessary advice. Details of the centres provided at the end of the year under review are given below:—

Number of Centres provided at end of year .. ..	19
Number of sessions held per month .. .. .	29
Total number of attendances made by children during year—	
(i) Under 1 year of age .. .. .	2,625
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years .. .. .	3,062

At the end of the year weighing centres were in operation in the following districts:—

Ashling (West)	Bosham	Broadbridge Heath	Chichester
Clapham	Colgate	Hunston	Mundham
Partridge Green	Rogate	Rudgwick	Rusper
Sidlesham	Stedham	Tangmere	Warnham
Washington	Westbourne	Wittering (East)	

### Welfare Foods and Medicaments.

Supplies of National Dried Milk and of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil are available at centres established by the Ministry of Food. In the rural areas these centres are usually at the County child welfare centres.

A variety of proprietary brands of welfare foods are available at all child welfare centres, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, at cost price.

Supplies of certain medicaments are also available at centres for issue free of charge to expectant and nursing mothers, on the recommendation of the doctor.



## Relaxation Classes for Expectant Mothers.

These classes are proving popular as will be seen from the figures, as detailed below. There was a marked increase in the five centres over the numbers attending in 1950.

Area	Date of Establish- ment	Sessions held	Total Number of Attendances 1951
Bognor Regis .. ..	9/6/49	Weekly	293
Chichester .. ..	18/3/48	Weekly	362
Horsham .. ..	1/12/49	Weekly	533
Littlehampton .. ..	8/6/49	Weekly	468
Worthing .. ..	11/11/49	Weekly	178

## Provision of Maternity Outfits.

1,755 Maternity Outfits were supplied free of charge to mothers having their confinements at home.

## Birth Control Clinics.

Cases are referred to birth control clinics at Bognor Regis, Shoreham-by-Sea and Brighton. The number of those attending the various clinics is shown below:—

Clinic	No. who attended for First Time	Total No. of attendances
*Bognor Regis .. ..	295	811
Shoreham-by-Sea .. ..	50	123
Brighton .. ..	4	10
TOTALS .. ..	349	944

\*Organised by Family Planning Association.

### Care of Premature Infants.

No matter what the period of pregnancy, all babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth were regarded as premature infants for the purpose of the following statistics:—

(1)	Number of premature infants born at home during year	87
	Number of these:	
(a)	Transferred to hospital .. .. .	2
(b)	Died at home during first 24 hours .. ..	11
(c)	Died between 2nd and 28th day .. .. .	1
(d)	Survived at end of one month .. .. .	73
(2)	Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during the year .. .. .	10
	Survived at end of month .. .. .	10
(3)	Number born in Hospital or Maternity Home (Regional Hospital Board) .. .. .	127
	Died on or before 28th day .. .. .	26

Special equipment has been provided by the County Council for premature infants who are nursed at home, and this equipment is stored at the St. John Ambulance Depots in Chichester and Horsham.

### Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

The County Council have made arrangements with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St. Monica's Welfare Centre, Worthing (affiliated to Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association) to care for unmarried mothers and their children. During the year nine cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel at Eastbourne and twenty cases to other residential homes.

### Dental Care.

The following Report has been prepared by the Senior Dental Officer.

“When considering the working of the County Council's scheme for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age, during the year 1951, it is necessary to survey three factors ; the facilities available outside the scheme, the amount of work accomplished and the staff situation.

Since the introduction of the General Dental Service in 1948, the tendency has been for some adults to prefer to be treated by private dentists, and during 1951 all treatment was still free of charge. On the other hand, the number of infants under school age who were brought for treatment to the clinics has steadily increased. This

tendency was continued during 1951. The number of mothers treated decreased from 468 to 372. On the other hand, the number of infants increased from 298 to 372. The effect of any charge for treatment under the General Dental Service has yet to be demonstrated, but it might well result in a rise in the number of adults applying for treatment at the clinics.

Though we were a little under-staffed during the year this in no way affected the facilities available for the treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and children under school age.

Although there are no X-ray machines at our clinics, facilities for taking X-rays are available at the major hospitals within the County and a number of private practitioners are willing to take X-rays for us in almost all parts of the County.

The construction of artificial dentures has been by mechanics of the profession and not through a laboratory under the control of the County Council. The arrangement has proved quite satisfactory and the number of dentures made would not justify the considerable expense of maintaining a laboratory within the Council's service.

On the whole, the year's work has been a good one and despite the fact that West Sussex has a larger number of private dentists per ten thousand of population than the average over the Country, our service continues an active one, contributing its quota to the general health of the people."

**Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children.**

**(a) Numbers provided with dental care.**

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers .. ..	723	621	540	299
Children under five ..	448	391	372	342

**(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.**

	Extractions	Anaes-thetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treat-ment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
		Local	General						Comp-lete	Partial	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	372	168	48	517	198	—	84	5	33	48	8
Children under five	314	131	83	244	9	70	76	—	—	—	—

## Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

This Act provides for the registration and inspection of:—

- (a) premises other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after by the day or for any longer period not exceeding six days ;
- (b) persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following statement gives particulars of registrations at the end of the year.

	Number registered at 31st December, 1951.	Number of children provided for.
(a) Premises .. .. .	4	53
(b) Daily Minders .. .. .	—	—

### Section 23. MIDWIVES SERVICE.

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Every woman can have the service of a County midwife all through her ante-natal period, confinement and post-natal period.

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, a woman can also engage a general practitioner for her ante-natal care with a specified number of ante-natal examinations, to attend her confinement if he thinks it necessary, and to carry out a post-natal examination. Consultant obstetricians are also at the practitioner's disposal, and beds are available in hospitals and maternity homes for abnormal cases, or where the home conditions are unsuitable. The division of responsibility among the three authorities concerned with confinement cases—Executive Council, Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority, still gives rise to some difficulties in making for a well co-ordinated service.

With the implementation of the National Health Service Act the number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives in private practice has fallen considerably, and the same applies to confinements in Nursing Homes. This is, no doubt, caused by the fact that a greater proportion of mothers are admitted to hospitals and maternity homes under the Regional Hospital Board.

The work carried out by the County midwives is shown in the following statement, which also includes particulars of the work carried out by midwives in private practice.



1. Number of Midwives practising on 31st December.	1950	1951
(a) Employed by County Council .. ...	77	75
(b) In Private Practice—		
(i) Domiciliary .. .. .	15	12
(ii) In Nursing Homes .. .. .	18	16
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	47	50
	<hr/> 157 <hr/>	<hr/> 153 <hr/>

## 2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives.

	1950		1951	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	1,315	381	1,309	309
	<hr/> 1,696 <hr/>		<hr/> 1,618 <hr/>	
(b) Midwives in Private Practice—				
(i) Domiciliary	7	21	4	15
	<hr/> 28 <hr/>		<hr/> 19 <hr/>	
(ii) In Nursing Homes	108	239	74	199
	<hr/> 347 <hr/>		<hr/> 273 <hr/>	

## 3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives after discharge from Hospital and before the fourteenth day.

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the County Council	66	14
	<hr/> 80 <hr/>	

## Gas and Air Analgesia.

With two exceptions, all midwives employed by the County Council are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During 1951, two County midwives were sent for the necessary training in the use of the apparatus. Of 1,637 births taking place at home, 874 mothers received gas and air analgesia.

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority .. .. .	73
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes) .. .. .	7
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	40

Number of cases in which gas and air was administered during year by domiciliary midwives employed by the Authority.

(a) As midwife .. .. .	729	} 874
(b) As maternity nurse .. .. .	145	

**Housing.**

Under the five-year building programme for midwives and general nurses, it was possible to erect only one house. This was at Yapton, and the nurse took up residence on 5.11.51.

A house containing two flats (for three nurses) was started in Bognor Regis, but was not completed by the end of the year. During the year approval was given for the erection of a house at Felpham. The Petworth Rural District Council allocated a Council house to the County Council for the use of the district nurse at Kirdford.

Certain improvements to existing houses were carried out during the year.

**Post-Graduate Courses.**

Refresher courses were attended by 14 midwives during the year, and in March, 1951, a five day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre.

**MIDWIVES ACT, 1951.**

**Summoning of Medical Aid in Emergency.**

Although every expectant mother is now able to obtain the services of a doctor for her pregnancy, confinement and after-care, midwives are still required by the rules of the Central Midwives Board to summon medical aid in an emergency, even though the doctor has been booked for the confinement. The midwife is also required to send the Local Supervising Authority (the County Council) a copy of the Medical Aid form which she sends to the practitioner, and in cases where a doctor has not been booked by the mother, the County Council is required to pay specified fees under the Midwives Act, 1951.

The following statement shows the number of occasions on which medical aid was sought:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases.

(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the N.H.S. Act, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	338
---	----	----	----	----	----	-----

(ii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	138
						<hr/> 476

(b) For cases in Institutions and Nursing Homes	..	..	344
---	----	----	-----

TOTAL	..	..	..	<hr/> 820 <hr/>
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**Supervision.**

Under these Acts the County Council has the duty of supervising all midwives practising in the County, and of ensuring that the rules laid down by the Central Midwives Board are carried out. This supervisory work is carried out by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, assisted by a lay Supervisor of Midwives, who also acts as Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer.

**Section 24. HEALTH VISITING.**

The health visiting service was extended during the year. Two vacancies in the Midhurst and Boxgrove areas were filled by whole-time health visitors, instead of by district nurse midwives, and the nursing and midwifery services in these areas were reorganised. Also an additional health visitor was appointed in the Littlehampton and Rustington area, where the work had considerably increased.

All the health visitors continued to undertake school nursing work and tuberculosis visiting, in addition to maternity and child welfare duties, etc.

1. Number of health visitors employed at end of year—

(a) Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	31
----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	..	..	..	..	40
--	----	----	----	----	----

2. Number of visits by health visitors during year—

(a) Ante-natal visits	..	..	..	..	516
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

(b) Visits to Infants under 1 year	..	..	32,022
------------------------------------	----	----	--------

(c) Visits to children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	43,434
-------------------------------------	----	----	----	--------



It should be pointed out that figures relating to School Nursing duties, are not included in the above table.

### **Post-Graduate Courses.**

In March, 1951, a County refresher course (five days) was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre.

### **Training Courses.**

Arrangements were made for three nurses to take the Health Visitors' Training Course during the year.

## **Section 25. HOME NURSING.**

The following statement shows the staff of general nurses employed on Home Nursing at the end of the year, and summarises the work done during the year.

Number of Nurses employed at end of year—

Whole-time	..	..	..	..	..	35	(35)
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	2	(2)
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	..	..	..	..	..	58	(59)
Number of cases attended	..	..	..	..	..	12,652	(12,439)
Number of visits made	..	..	..	..	..	207,472	(189,183)

The corresponding figures for 1950 are shown in brackets.

### **Housing.**

Reference has been made in the section dealing with midwives to the provision of houses in certain areas.

### **Training for Queen's Roll.**

Arrangements were made during the year for three nurses to receive Queen's training in district nursing.

### **Post-Graduate Courses.**

During the year seven nurses attended post-graduate courses under the County Scheme. In March, 1951, a County refresher course (five days) was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre.

## Section 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

### (a) VACCINATION.

Vaccinations are carried out by general practitioners under the terms of their contract with the Executive Council, and a fee is payable by the County Council for the record of the vaccination.

The number of such records received in respect of vaccinations, and re-vaccinations, carried out in 1951 is given below:—

	Age at 31st December					
	Under 1	1 Yr.	2—4	5—14	Over 14	Total
Number vaccinated ..	2,130	729	1,647	6,085	9,312	19,893
Number re-vaccinated..	84	100	894	7,567	25,519	34,164

The totals for 1950, were primary vaccinations 2119, and re-vaccinations 977.

The heavy increase in the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year was entirely due to the outbreak of small-pox in Brighton at the beginning of the year, which gave rise to a clamour for vaccination in this County even in parts remote from the outbreak.

### (b) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of children who completed a course of immunisation in the year 1951 was 3,100 including 2660 under school age. In addition, 2,797 children received reinforcing injections.

The Table below shows the position as at 31st December, 1951, with regard to the protection of the child population of the County.

	Age							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Number protected..	415	1,990	3,143	3,198	3,348	14,177	18,414	44,685
Estimated Mid-year child population 1951..	Children under five					Children 5—14		
	23,600					43,780		67,380

It will be noted that out of a child population computed to be 67,380, 44,685 (66%) had been protected by immunisation by the end of the year. Although the number of protected children under five years of age increased from 48% in 1950, to 51% in 1951, this cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory and every effort will continue to be made to increase this percentage.

For the second year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the County.

## **Section 27. AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.**

Section 27 of the National Health Service Act places on the County Council the responsibility of providing, where necessary, and free of cost to the patient, an Ambulance and Hospital Car Service "for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness, or mental defectiveness, of expectant and nursing mothers, from places in their area to places in or outside their area."

The National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Section 24) provides that where a patient in the area of one Local Health Authority enters a hospital in another area and is discharged within a period of three months, to an address in the same area from which he was admitted, the Local Health Authority of the latter area shall be responsible for the cost of the return journey by ambulance or hospital car. As considerable use is made of London, Brighton and Portsmouth hospitals by residents of West Sussex and little use is made by non-residents of hospitals in this County, the financial claims received have greatly exceeded the amounts recovered from other Local Health Authorities.

### **(a) AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

#### **Organisation.**

The provision of an ambulance service has been delegated to the St. John Ambulance Brigade, except in Midhurst where the British Red Cross Society is continuing to serve the area.

By arrangement with the Surrey County Council, the northern part of the Midhurst Rural District is covered by ambulances stationed at Haslemere.

#### **Rail facilities.**

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey and he can without detriment to his health most conveniently be conveyed by rail, as a stretcher case, special arrangements are made with the Railway Authorities, and with the appropriate Local Health Authority at the point of detraining, for the provision of an ambulance to undertake the last stage of the journey. During the year, 88 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

#### **Infectious Cases.**

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, the practice of confining the use of certain vehicles to the removal of infectious disease cases has been discontinued since the introduction of the National Health Service Act, but the St. John Ambulance Brigade has found it practicable to deal with such cases from the main stations (Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham and Worthing) where disinfection facilities are available and the temporary withdraw of a vehicle for disinfection does not seriously affect the ambulance service.

## Statistics.

The following Table shows the distribution of ambulances, the number of patients carried and the mileage undertaken.

Station	No. of Ambulances	No. of patients carried				Mileage
		Accident and other emergencies	Invalids	Infectious cases	Total	
St. John Ambulance Brigade						
Bognor Regis ..	3	222	1,280	42	1,544	30,596
Chichester ..	4	184	1,801	101	2,086	47,443
Crawley ..	1	99	564	—	663	19,122
Henfield ..	1	36	228	—	264	8,920
Horsham..	3	157	1,078	48	1,283	40,019
Littlehampton ..	2	103	828	—	1,001	28,893
Petworth ..	1	48	350	—	398	14,731
Pulborough ..	1	26	398	—	424	16,167
Southwick ..	2	108	1,564	—	1,672	29,348
Steyning ..	1	11	143	—	154	3,478
Worthing ..	5	284	3,237	180	3,701	61,808
British Red Cross Society						
Midhurst ..	1	65	316	—	381	12,649
TOTALS ..	25	1,343	11,857	371	13,571	313,174

The average mileage covered by the Ambulance Service per month was 26,098 miles, as compared with 25,258 miles per month during 1950 and 22,492 in 1949.

## Cost of Service.

In June, 1951, the Ministry of Health introduced an annual costing return and requested Local Health Authorities to submit statistics relating to cost of the service and work undertaken. For the year ended the 31st March, 1951, the cost per vehicle mile in West Sussex was 1s. 4d. as compared with an average of 1s. 9d. for all local health authorities in England and Wales.

## (b) HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting for the County Council, covers the whole County, with Transport Officers based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham, Littlehampton and Worthing, using the services of voluntary car drivers and their cars.

The demands made on this service continued to increase, the average monthly mileage during 1951, being 69,328 as compared with 61,560 in 1950 and 48,380 in 1949. Efforts to prevent abuse of the service were continued.



The following statement shows the monthly mileage undertaken in 1951:—

Month				Mileage
January	..	..	..	64,534
February	..	..	..	61,297
March ..	..	..	..	63,198
April	..	..	..	71,515
May ..	..	..	..	72,288
June ..	..	..	..	76,801
July ..	..	..	..	76,050
August	..	..	..	72,309
September	..	..	..	66,248
October	..	..	..	74,649
November	..	..	..	71,645
December	..	..	..	61,398
TOTALS .. ..				831,932

## Section 28. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### Tuberculosis.

The Chest Physicians on the staff of the Regional Hospital Board carry out for the County Council the prevention, care and after-care Tuberculosis Scheme, assisted by the health visitors, who act as tuberculosis visitors in their various districts. In the Chest Clinic areas the health visitor attends and assists in the running of the Clinic. Two care almoners also assist in this work—*see below*.

An Occupational Therapist is employed to teach suitable handicrafts to patients on discharge from Sanatoria, and also to tuberculous patients being treated at home. During the year, 69 new patients were referred for instruction by the Chest Physicians. The handicrafts taught include leatherwork, tapestry, plastics, weaving, embroidery, needlework, knitting, etc.

Thirty revolving shelters were supplied free on loan during 1951, to patients recommended by the Chest Physicians.

Subject to a means test, free milk is supplied by the County Council, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, who are not eligible for National Assistance. During the year, 37 patients received this assistance. Patients who receive assistance from the National Assistance Board, and who were “gainfully occupied” before receiving treatment, are entitled to a higher rate of allowance to cover the cost of extra nourishment, such as milk.

Certain of the County Council's duties with regard to tuberculosis care and after-care have been delegated to the Sussex Rural Community Council, who give help of various kinds—supplying bedding, clothes, etc.—to patients referred to them by the Chest Physicians. Committees have been set up by the Rural Community Council at Chichester, Horsham and Worthing. During 1951, 117 patients were given assistance.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

During the year, 132 children, whose parents were suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians to protect them against infection. During the testing period, and for a period after the inoculation, such children have to be isolated from the source of infection—about 12 weeks in all—and in some cases this may necessitate the provision by the County Council of foster-home accommodation. In 1951, four children (three in the same family) were boarded-out with fostermothers for the purpose of keeping them from contact with their parents.

### **Mass Radiography.**

A Mobile X-ray Unit, based on Portsmouth, visited the City of Chichester during the year. Altogether, 3,255 persons were X-rayed of whom three were referred for further advice as suspected cases of active respiratory tuberculosis.

These Mobile Units are maintained by the Regional Hospital Board and parts of this County are served by Units based in East Sussex and Surrey.

### **Rehabilitation of Tuberculous Persons.**

On the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients suitable for industrial rehabilitation are sent to special Training Colonies, where they can work under medical supervision, with a view to their employment in the Colony workshops, or elsewhere.

During 1951, five men were admitted by the Regional Hospital Board to the Weyhill Sanatorium attached to the Enham-Alamein Village Centre, near Andover, and, by the end of the year two of these patients had become fit to undertake five hours work per day and the cost of their maintenance in the Rehabilitation Unit was therefore being shared by this Local Health Authority and the Ministry of Labour.

### **Care Almoners.**

Two Care Almoners, one based on Chichester and the other on Worthing, follow up patients discharged from hospitals and carry out social welfare work amongst invalids generally, including tuberculous patients. The Care Almoner centred on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Sanatorium and its Annexe at Bognor Regis, by arrangements made between the County Council and the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

Patients are referred to the Care Almoners by the Chest Physicians, Almoners of local hospitals, General Practitioners, etc., and the number of new cases brought to their notice during the year was 388 including 175 tuberculous cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctor's recommendations for after care, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with the National Assistance Board on financial matters, with the Ministry of Labour on questions of training and employment, and with the Sussex Rural Community Council for any other assistance required by tuberculous cases.

### **Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

The scheme has been continued, whereby articles required by patients being nursed in their own homes are supplied on loan from depots established by District Nursing Associations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society.

### **Recuperative Holidays.**

From the beginning of the financial year, arrangements were made to provide patients, on discharge from hospital or recovery from illness at home, with recuperative holidays before they returned to work or domestic duties. Such cases are recommended by the doctor in charge of the case and, after careful examination by the County Medical Officer, are referred to the Chairman of the County Health Committee for approval, before arrangements for admission to a suitable home are made. The Local Health Authority accepts responsibility for the cost of maintenance at the Holiday Home and recovers from the patient such amount as his means permit.

By the end of the year, 15 patients (8 women ; 3 men, and 4 children) had been given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

### **Prevention of Illness—Education of the Public.**

The programme of the Central Council for Health Education, to whom this work has been delegated, has been continued, its aim being to give the man and woman in the street appropriate information concerning individual community health. The Central Council has also organised Courses for health educators—doctors, nurses, teachers, etc.

The work of health visitors in the preventive and educational field is referred to under "Health Visiting"—Section 24.



## Section 29. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service, which is a valuable ancillary to the nursing, welfare, and hospital services, is organised on behalf of the County Council by the Women's Voluntary Service, except in Worthing, where the scheme is administered by the Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Sub-Committee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 12 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Selsey, Storrington, Midhurst, Petworth, Rustington and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted was 1,444 (maternity 221 ; tuberculosis 43 ; general 1,180), as compared with 1,471 in 1950, and as in previous years, the services of the Home Helps were restricted to essential domestic duties.

The staff employed at the end of the year consisted of 6 whole-time and 202 part-time Home Helps.

## **Section 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

The functions devolving on the County Council under the National Health Service Act include the responsibility for initial proceedings for removal of patients to hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts (formerly undertaken by Relieving Officers) ; for the ascertainment of, and (where necessary) removal to institutions of mental defectives, or for their care within the community by means of guardianship ; for the training and supervision of defectives in their own homes ; and for the provision of training centres and occupation centres for mental defectives.

### **Constitution and Meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.**

The Mental Health Sub Committee consists of nine members of the County Health Committee, plus the Chairman and Vice Chairman (*ex officio*) and a representative nominated by the Brighton Guardianship Society. Meetings are normally held at the beginning of each quarter and all matters relating to Mental Health are referred to the Sub Committee.

### **Administration.**

The County Medical Officer is responsible for the organisation and control of the Mental Health Service, and the Deputy County Medical Officer assumes responsibility for the medical direction of the Service.

### **Staff.**

The Deputy County Medical Officer and all Assistant County Medical Officers carry out certification work.

### **Care and After-care.**

There are two Mental Welfare Officers employed whole time on duties in connection with mental deficiency (*e.g.* visitation of defectives under voluntary or statutory supervision, under guardianship or on licence from institutions). One Officer is based at Chichester and the other at Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by seven Duly Authorised Officers, giving part time service.

## **Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees.**

### **(i) *Mental Illness.***

Co-ordination is maintained with the hospital and specialist services of Graylingwell Hospital. Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics are held at the Worthing, Horsham and Royal West Sussex (Chichester) Hospitals by the staff of the Mental Hospital.

Regular weekly visits have been paid by a Psychiatrist to North View at East Preston and Budgenor Lodge at Midhurst (former Public Assistance Institutions now being used as Welfare Homes for aged and handicapped persons). In addition to giving advice and guidance on the care, management and occupation of those resident—principally senile patients—a number of special examinations were made of persons at North View, Budgenor Lodge, Bury House, and Stopham House.

The psychiatric social workers on the staff of Graylingwell Hospital carry out after-care work by visiting homes and advising on domestic problems, etc. They also supervise patients—if any—on trial or licence from the Mental Hospital.

At Chichester the Deputy Superintendent of the Mental Hospital organised an Out-patient Social Club of about 20—25 members, which meets in the County Health Centre.

### **(ii) *Mental Deficiency.***

The arrangements for the admission of defectives to institutions maintained by the Regional Hospital Board continued throughout the year.

Most of the patients were admitted to either the Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill, or its ancillary premises at the Forest Hospital, Horsham and Farmfield, Horley.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service Act on the 5th July, 1948, 124 defectives (77 males and 47 females) have been admitted to institutions provided by the Regional Hospital Board, and the problem of defectives waiting institutional accommodation has now been greatly eased. However, the above number of admissions represents an average rate of 35 per annum and it should be borne in mind that such provision cannot be continued in the future without considerable development of hospital accommodation for defectives. In this connection it is understood that the Hospital Management Committee have plans to increase the accommodation at the Royal Earlswood Institution and Forest Hospital, Horsham.

## **Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.**

The Brighton Guardianship Society continues to find homes for the bulk of defectives in need of guardianship, and they supervise those that they place. They maintain Occupation Centres which are attended by defectives placed in Brighton.

### Work undertaken by the Mental Health Service.

#### (i) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment.*

During the year Authorised Officers arranged for the admission of the following number of patients to Graylingwell Hospital:—

	M.	F.	T.
Urgency Order .. .. .	36	67	103
Summary Reception Order ..	22	53	75
Voluntary Patient.. .. .	8	29	37
TOTALS .. .. .	66	149	215

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital in 1951, as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were:—

	M.	F.	T.
Voluntary .. .. .	221	444	665
Temporary .. .. .	—	1	1
Certified .. .. .	68	120	188
TOTALS .. .. .	289	565	854

Of the certified patients received 110 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions 77·9% were voluntary patients.

The average age on admission was 48·4 and 185 (21·7 %) of those admitted were aged 65 years or over.

(ii) *Mental Deficiency.*

The total number of defectives under care on 31st December is shown below:—

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Institutions and Approved Homes ..	115	105	62	282
Under Guardianship .. ..	22	46	9	77
In "place of safety" .. ..	1	3	1	5
Under Statutory Supervision .. ..	113	114	78	305
Under Voluntary Supervision .. ..	106	70	1	177
TOTALS .. ..	357	338	151	846

The following Table shows the number of defectives under institutional care on 31st December:—

Institution	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Institution, Redhill ..	77	52	129
Forest Hospital, Horsham .. ..	16	13	29
The Manor, Epsom .. ..	—	12	12
St. Teresa's, Farnham .. ..	3	2	5
Botleys Park, Chertsey .. ..	6	—	6
Farmfield, Horley .. ..	22	21	43
Laughton Lodge, Lewes .. ..	3	9	12
Stoke Park, Bristol .. ..	14	13	27
Other Institutions .. ..	10	3	13
Approved Homes .. ..	2	—	2
Coldeast Colony, Southampton .. ..	—	4	4
St. Mary's Home, Alton .. ..			
TOTALS .. ..	153	129	282

The number of Defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows:—

M.	F.	T.
15	10	25



The number of Defectives ascertained during the year was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3) .. .. .	14	6	20
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) .. .. .	11	12	23
(b) Other cases reported and ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	8	4	12
Total cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	33	22	55
(c) Other cases reported who are not at present “subject to be dealt with” but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable .. .. .	8	5	13
Total number of cases reported during the year ..	41	27	68

The following Table shows the disposal of cases reported during the year:—

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with”			
(i) Admitted to Institutions (by order) ..	6	4	10
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by order) ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to place of safety .. .. .	2	1	3
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision .. ..	24	16	40
(v) Died or removed from area .. .. .	1	1	2
(vi) Action not yet taken .. .. .	—	—	—
(b) Cases not at present “subject to be dealt with”			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	5	2	7
(ii) Found not to be defective .. .. .	1	2	3
(iii) Died or removed from area .. .. .	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken .. .. .	—	—	—
(v) Action unnecessary .. .. .	2	1	3
TOTALS .. .. .	41	27	68

### Guardianship.

At the end of the year there were 77 cases under guardianship, of which 58 (23 males and 35 females) were under the care of nominees of the Brighton Guardianship Society and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Authority. 5 other defectives were under the guardianship of their parents or relatives and received a weekly allowance from the Local Authority or National Assistance Board towards the cost of their maintenance. The remaining 14 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 77 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 4 females were wholly self-supporting and 4 males were wholly and 4 partially self-supporting.

## Occupation Centres.

### (a) *Worthing Occupation Centre.*

A non-resident Occupation Centre is housed in the same building as the Home for the Blind at Worthing, and caters for defectives from that district and surrounding areas. A coach transports defectives to the Centre from places between Littlehampton and Southwick. A qualified Supervisor and an unqualified assistant are employed to train the defectives who are mainly of compulsory school age. At the end of the year 33 children were on the register.

Plans were set in hand in 1951 for the transfer of the Occupation Centre from the Blind Home in Byron Road to new premises in Brougham Road.

### (b) *Brighton Guardianship Society.*

At the end of the year there were 18 cases under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society in attendance at Occupation Centres maintained by that Society.

### (c) *Forest Hospital, Horsham.*

The Medical Superintendent of the Royal Earlswood Institution kindly accepted five defectives as day pupils in the Occupation Centre at the Forest Hospital, Horsham.

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

The Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 187-194) provides for the registration of Nursing Homes and the inspection of them by the County Council.

Nine applications for registration were received during the year, and in every instance registration was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 69 Nursing Homes (as compared with 64 in 1950) with accommodation as follows:—

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
65	749	814

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration and no Applications for Exemption were received.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

## MILK

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 and 1950.

During the year one new pasteurising plant was licensed, the licence being operative from 14th December, 1951. At the 31st December, 1951 there were twelve licensed pasteurising plants in the County, excluding the Borough of Worthing, situated as follows:—

Bognor Regis Urban District	..	..	..	..	1
Chichester City	..	..	..	..	1
Chichester Rural District (Westergate)			..	..	1
Horsham Rural District (Five Oaks)	..	..	..	..	1
Horsham Urban District	..	..	..	..	1
Littlehampton Urban District	..	..	..	..	3
Midhurst Rural District (Midhurst and Kingsley Green)					2
Petworth Rural District (Wisborough Green)	..	..	..	..	1
Southwick Urban District	..	..	..	..	1

A satisfactory standard has been maintained in all the licensed dairies.

The samples shown below were procured for bacteriological examination, and were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service in Brighton and Portsmouth.

No. of samples procured and examined	..	..	..	1186
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue Reductase and the Phosphatase Tests	..	..	..	1159
No. failing the Methylene Blue Reductase Test only			2	} 27
No. failing the Phosphatase Test only			24	
No. failing both Tests	..	..	1	

#### Details.

	Past- eurised	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Channel Is. Pasteurised	School Pasteurised
No. samples taken	503	244	141	298
No. Satisfactory	488	240	140	291
No. failing Meth. Blue Test	2	—	—	—
No. failing Phos. Test	12	4	1	7
No. failing both Tests	1	—	—	—

#### Raw Tuberculin Tested Samples.

No. of samples procured and examined	..	..	45
No. unsatisfactory	..	..	4

### Bottle Rinses.

There is no statutory standard for the cleanliness of washed bottles. The provisional standard in use throughout 1951 was, however, as follows:—

A one-pint bottle giving a mean colony count of less than 600—	Satisfactory.
A one-pint bottle giving a mean colony count of 600—2000—	Fairly Satisfactory.
A one-pint bottle giving a mean colony count of over 2000—	Unsatisfactory.

No. of bottles examined during the year	..	..	1009
No. satisfactory	..	..	899
No. fairly satisfactory	..	..	60
No. unsatisfactory	..	..	43
No. of void samples	..	..	7

### Water Sampling at Dairies.

No. of samples procured and examined	..	..	24
No. satisfactory	..	..	23
No. fairly satisfactory	..	..	1

### Inspections of Dairies.

The County Sanitary Officer carried out 575 dairy inspections during the year.

### Hospital and Institution Samples.

No. of samples procured and examined	..	..	18
No. satisfactory	..	..	18

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—TUBERCULOUS MILK.

The number of samples procured for biological examination for the presence of tubercle was limited by the availability of guinea-pigs.

No. of samples procured and examined	..	..	421
No. satisfactory	..	..	320
No. unsatisfactory (containing tubercle)	..	..	8
No. of void samples (death of guinea-pig, etc.)	..	..	13
No. of results outstanding on 31st December, 1951	..	..	80

The 21 results outstanding on 31st December, 1950 all proved satisfactory.

As stated above, eight samples submitted for biological examination during the year were found to contain tubercle. These results related to eight herds, and as a result of subsequent investigations of these herds by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, eleven animals were slaughtered. At the end of the year six of the herds had been certified "free of tubercle" and two were "still under investigation."



## RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACT, 1944.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 307.

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils for the observations of the County Council before being submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval for the purpose of a grant. The County Council is required to make a grant at least equal to that made by the Ministry of Health.

The following applications were submitted to the County Council during the year:—

District	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal
Chanctonbury R.D.	Amberley
Chichester R.D. ..	Bosham Boxgrove Lavant Nutbourne West Ashling

### SAMPLING OF WATER.

Total No. of samples procured on behalf of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board during 1951	..	..	680
No. procured from Pumping Stations	..	..	558
No. satisfactory	..	..	527
No. fairly satisfactory (untreated)	..	..	14
No. fairly satisfactory (treated)	..	..	5
No. unsatisfactory (untreated)	..	..	12
No. procured from Distribution Points	..	..	8
No. satisfactory	..	..	8
No. procured from new mains before public use	..	..	114
No. satisfactory	..	..	75
†No. fairly satisfactory	..	..	18
†No. unsatisfactory	..	..	21
No. procured for Chemical Analysis	..	..	14

†In some cases these unsatisfactory samples may be repeat samples taken from new mains previously found unsatisfactory.



## HOUSING

The Table below shows that 1,201 new housing units (*e.g.*, houses, flats, bungalows), were erected in the County during 1951 as compared with 1,421 in 1950 and 1,882 in 1949. The figures have been obtained from the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts.

Sanitary District	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise, etc.	Total
Urban Districts:			
Arundel .. ..	10	8	18
Bognor Regis .. ..	63	10	73
Chichester .. ..	74	14	88
Horsham .. ..	72	12	84
Littlehampton .. ..	50	7	57
Shoreham-by-Sea .. ..	60	14	74
Southwick .. ..	56	12	68
Worthing .. ..	149	64*	213
	534	141	675
Rural Districts:			
Chancetonbury .. ..	59	18	77
Chichester .. ..	102	31	133
Horsham .. ..	108	25	133
Midhurst .. ..	14	29†	43
Petworth .. ..	42	1	43
Worthing .. ..	84	13	97
	409	117	526
TOTAL ..	943	258	1201

\*Includes 35 built for Inland Revenue Dept. and 4 for W. Sussex Constabulary.

†Includes 8 built for Midhurst Rural Housing Society.

### HOUSING SURVEY IN RURAL AREAS.

The survey of housing conditions by Rural District Councils, started in 1944 on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, following the recommendations in the Hobhouse Report, has been completed, with the exception of 127 houses in the Petworth Rural District.

The classification of the houses at the time of inspection is shown in the Table below. It will be seen that 24·14% of the houses surveyed proved satisfactory in all respects; 25·47% had minor defects and 50 % were in need of repair, structural alterations, or improvement.

The high cost of repairs and uneconomic rents were, no doubt, retarding factors in maintaining and improving existing property.

The maximum rateable value of the houses included in the survey varies in each district, *e.g.*: in Chanctonbury there is no limit, in Petworth it is £10. Comparison of one district with another therefore cannot be made.

The figures in the table have been obtained from the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts.

Rural District	Rateable Value Limit of houses within survey	Total number of houses included in survey	Number of houses surveyed and classified	(c) Classification of houses in (b)				
				Satisfactory in all respects	Minor defects	Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvements	Appropriate for reconditioning un- der Housing (Rural) Workers Acts	Unfit for habita- tion and beyond repair at reasonable expense
		(a)	(b)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chanctonbury	£—	4855	4855	2339	2060	358	19	79
Chichester ..	£20	7784	7784	1138	1144	4176	333	993
Horsham ..	£26	5477	5477	953	2285	1517	176	546
Midhurst ..	£20	3380	3380	134	395	1745	769	337
Petworth ..	£10	1461	1334	102	107	771	*	354
Worthing ..	£30	7783	7783	2724	1807	2601	441	210
TOTALS ..		30740	30613	7390	7798	11168	1738	2519
Percentage			100	24.14	25.47	50.39		

\*68 houses classified as suitable for reconditioning (Col. 4) have been included in columns 3 or 5.

# FOODS AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 & 1950.

## LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1950.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) REGULATIONS.

Samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

	Milk	Other than Milk	Total
Submitted to Public Analyst ..	172	493	665
Examined Departmentally .. ..	752	19	771
	924	512	1,436

#### Particulars of Samples analysed by the Public Analyst:—

Description	Number Analysed	Genuine	Reported against
1. Liquid Milk and Cream .. ..	172	81	91
2. Processed Milk and Products derived from milk (including ice cream) .. ..	64	60	4
3. Edible Fats and Oils .. ..	4	4	—
4. Preserves .. ..	42	38	4
5. Tinned, Bottled and Dried Articles .. ..	29	28	1
6. Alcoholic Beverages .. ..	1	1	—
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages ..	38	38	—
8. Sugar and Flour Confectionery	64	63	1
9. Meat and Fish Products (not included in 5) .. ..	39	37	2
10. Vinegars, Pickles and Sauces ..	42	41	1
11. Spices, Flavourings and Essences	26	26	—
12. Cereal Products .. ..	11	11	—
13. Medicines, Drugs and Surgical Preparations .. ..	47	45	2
14. Miscellaneous .. ..	86	85	1
	665	558	107

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of samples as follows:—

Misleading label on container of Synthetic Cream. No statement of ingredients. Fined 10s. and 1 gn. costs. *Total: £1. 11s.*

Possession of milk for sale containing 10·3% added water. Unconditionally discharged on payments of 4 gns. analyst's fee and 2 gns. Advocate's fee. *Total: costs 6 gns.*

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